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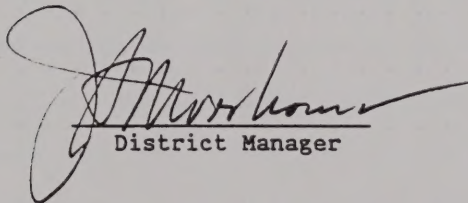
1985 Wickiup Protection Project

Bureau of Land Management

Butte District

Lawrence A. Kingsbury
Prepared by

April 21, 1986
Date


District Manager

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Preface

During the 1985 field season, the Butte District cultural resource management program was allotted ten working days to relocate, inventory, photograph, describe and place steel rebar datums with the perishable wickiups - conical timber lodge sites. During this time, eight of nine wickiup sites were visited. One site 24 BE 446 was not located because of an inaccurate legal description. Two of the nine sites containing a total of five wickiups, 24 BE 1205 and 1211 were reported and photographed for the first time and six other sites were rephotographed and site updates were compiled. Site 24 BE 857 was not revisited because of a lack of time. Within these nine sites, twelve conical timber lodges were recorded.

The following report contains ethnohistory, site descriptions, inferences, management recommendations and tables with illustrations so as to provide a consistent format to use during future data recovery. Photographs, negatives and site forms are on file at the Butte District Office, Montana.

Ethnohistory

The ethnohistoric setting of southwestern Montana can most profitably be understood if the area is looked at as part of a broader regional mosaic pattern. This is because the Indians who occupied the area, a Shoshonean speaking people had a loose social and political organization and participated in seasonal subsistence cycles which made them travel throughout the northern Great Basin and Rocky Mountain areas. There was no single group of Indians which permanently occupied Beaverhead and Madison counties of southwestern Montana as their year round home. Rather the area was seasonally occupied on a temporary, semi-permanent basis by small bands of Indians during the course of their yearly subsistence cycle (Steward 1938; Murphy and Murphy 1960; Keyser 1976). The most likely inhabitants of the wickiups in the study area, and the last indigenous populations living in the area at the turn of the 20th century were the Lemhi Shoshone and the Tukudika.

The Lemhi Shoshone is the name given to that group of Shoshone who in the late 1800's found themselves living for a part of the year in the Lemhi River Valley of north-central Idaho, adjacent to southwestern Montana. The subsistence of the Lemhi Shoshone was based on a wide diversity of plant and animal resources. Murphy and Murphy (1960:331) states that winter camps were located in the Lemhi Valley near the present town of Salmon, Idaho. During the winter, they subsisted on stored supplies of berries, seeds, roots and wild game. Summer subsistence included a wider diversity of plant and animal foods and some Shoshone traveled across the Continental Divide to hunt buffalo in eastern and central Montana and the Yellowstone Park region (Steward 1938:191).

In the Medicine Lodge Valley, Montana, wickiup site 24 BE 70 was observed in use during the early 1900's and the inhabitants were identified as Lemhi Shoshone (Davis and Scott 1985). In 1907 the entire Lemhi group was moved to Fort Hall (Steward 1938:186. However, some Shoshone left Fort Hall in the spring to supplement their diet and returned to their traditional hunting and gathering grounds. Dr. Albert Taylor (pers. comm. 1985) states that he remembers seeing as a boy circa 1920, a family of Lemhi Shoshone with a tipi camped on West Camas Creek about 3 miles south of Kilgore, Idaho which is about 12 miles south of the Continental Divide. According to Glenn Crampton, in the late 1800's, Sam Freeman and one of Chief Tendoy's son's use to hunt together in the Blacktail Mountains of Beaverhead county where there are several undocumented wickiup sites (pers. comm. 1986). It seems that at least some of the wickiup sites in Beaverhead and Madison counties were constructed and inhabited by Lemhi Shoshone. The Lemhi Shoshone were distinguished on at least one basis from their neighbors, the Tukudika: the Lemhi adopted the horse in the nineteenth century, while the Tukudika did not (Swanson 1972:11).

The Tukudika were a small band of Shoshone who derived their name from one of their primary foods, the bighorn sheep. The LaMarche game trap 24 BE 1011, is an example of a bighorn sheep trap (Figure 1). Tukudika inhabited the mountainous areas of the Northern Rockies. Their territory included Yellowstone Park, Teton range, and mountains of northern and western Wyoming (Hultkrantz 1970:247) as well as the Island Park and Centennial Mountains of southern Montana and southeastern Idaho (Liljeblad 1957:94).

Figure 1 is a map showing the approximate locations of conical timber lodge sites in southwestern Montana and the actual range of the Lemhi and Tukudika Shoshoni.

The name Tukudika, like other Native American names applied to bands of Shoshonean speakers and did not necessarily designate a distinct group of Shoshone. Rather, it referred to a "cultural-ecological distinction" and not a political grouping of Shoshonean Indians (Hultkrantz 1970:247); that is, it designated a group of Indians who lived in mountainous country and sometimes subsisted on bighorn sheep.

The Tukudika continually intermixed with other Shoshonean groups. It seems assured, then, that Lemhi Shoshone and Tukudika did seasonally inhabit southwestern Montana and the still remaining wickiups are indications where they once lived. It also seems obvious to assume that the life expectancy of a timber lodge wickiup in the mountainous areas of southwestern Montana would not survive more than 150 to 200 years and therefore belong to the last most recent indigenous population.

Wickiup Site Descriptions

Conical shaped dwellings were distributed continuously throughout North America, across northern Siberia from Lapland to the Chukchi Peninsula and occurred as far south as Tibet (Levin and Potapov 1964). These conical dwellings were rare or absent in Africa, southern Eurasia, Oceania and South America. This fact suggests a northern origin in Siberia rather than in North America, because the bulk of cultural traits are shared by the indigenous people of these two continents and conical dwellings seem to have originated in Siberia (Levin and Potapov 1964; Driver 1976:130).

Conical timber lodges have been reported in Montana by Ewers (1944); Connor and Halverson (1966); Arthur (1966:56-66); Kidwell (1969:6; Davis 1975); Davis and Scott (1985). In Wyoming these sites have been reported by Dominick (1964:163-164), Frison (1978:75-76, and in North Dakota (Anonymous 1960). In South Dakota a wickiup was reported by Connors and Halverson (1969).

In southwestern Montana, people today refer to conical timber lodges as wickiups. The word "wikiyap" originates from the Algonquian linguistic group belonging to the Fox-Sauk-Kickapoo Woodland Indians. Within this report, the word wickiup will be defined in the way the Woodland Indians described the "wikiyap", as a dwelling, conical in shape, with an oval base, having a frame of poles covered with branches, bark and brush. The following section provides a brief site description for those reported wickiups found in Beaverhead and Madison counties of southwestern Montana.

Garden Creek Wickiup No. 1 24 MA 601 (Figure 2)

No. 2 24 MA 81

This site is situated at 7460' a.s.l. on a southeast facing slope in the Ruby Mountains. Geology consists of uplifted limestone and granitic mountains with glaciated soils and rocks on the slopes. The standing existing wickiup is situated within a dense mature stand of Douglas fir forest on the edge of a montane meadow. A spring is located at 45 m. southwest of the habitation.

According to site report 24 MA 81, a collapsed wickiup lays not more than 30 feet south of the standing wickiup 24 MA 601. In 1976, it was reported that this wickiup collapsed some time ago. In 1985, the site area was thoroughly examined, and butchered elk bones were found within the drainage between the standing wickiup and the now decomposed wickiup 24 MA 81.

The standing wickiup 24 MA 601 is in excellent condition as revealed in Figure 2. It is similar in size and construction to the lodge in Wickiup Cave, 24 BE 601. This habitation is constructed solely of poles, with slabs of bark placed on the exterior. The entrance faces east by northeast and is 80 cm. wide at ground level. At one meter above ground level the entrance is 50 cm. wide. An interior hearth is present covered by forest duff, and has charred earth. When this site was visited in 1967 five hearths were observed near the spring. These hearths were not observed during the 1985 survey.

Artifacts have been found in the area of the springs and consisted of an obsidian arrowpoint, a utilized flake tool of obsidian and chipping debris of black ignimbrite.

Also, within 10 meters of the standing wickiup several bones were observed and consisted of an elk calavrium, one medapodial, one right scapulae, two humerae and the two femurs show sign of having been cut open with a sharp tool.

Nothing was collected from the site in 1985.

Cottonwood Creek Wickiup 24 MA 602

This wickiup site is situated at 7,950' a.s.l. on a north by northeast facing slope within the Ruby Mountains. Geology on the site is of alluvial slope deposition caused by slope slumping and runoff. This habitation is situated within the edge of a dense mature stand of Douglas fir forest on the edge of a montane meadow. A spring is located at 14 m. northwest of the wickiup.

This standing wickiup was once taller (See Figure 3). Where the structure comes in contact with the ground the wood rots and causes the wickiup to become squat. In 1984 this lodge measured 4.40 m. northwest to southeast and 4.00 m. northeast to southwest, and it is 3.00 m. high from ground level to where the poles junction. There are several longer poles which extend 1.00 to 1.60 m. beyond the pole junction.

The Cottonwood Creek wickiup is similar in construction to the wickiups at 24 MA 601, 24 BE 601 and 24 BE 1211. It appears that locally available deadfall vegetation of twenty-five interlocking poles consisting of young trees, slabs of split rotting trees and bark from Douglas fir were used in construction. The entrance way faces the northeast. Charred wood on the exterior and charcoal pieces within the interior were observed and there may have been an interior hearth which had been disturbed by artifact collectors. Squirrels have used the interior of the wickiup as a cone cache.

In 1975 Bureau of Land Management spent approximately \$500 constructing a lodgepole rail jacklegged fence around this wickiup so as to protect this structure from logging activities. This fence has provided additional protection from grazing cattle, and the public has been shown an example of the Bureau's site management. This site receives annual site visitation by the public.

Pass Creek Wickiup 10 BT 70

The Pass Creek wickiup is situated at 7600' a.s.l. on the southside of a narrow drainage that trends northeast to southwest within the Beaverhead Mountains. The Continental Divide is one mile to the southwest. Geology is of uplifted limestone mountains with intrusive volcanic rock present within the area. The wickiup is situated on alluvial deposits on the first terrace above the flood plain of Pass Creek. The nearest water is that of Pass Creek which is 36 m. north of the wickiup. Vegetation along the creek represents riparian species of thick willows, wildrose, currents, sedges and grasses. Beyond the riparian zone is a dense stand of Douglas fir forest.

This wickiup, which still barely stands (Figure 4), was impacted by three tall Douglas fir trees which fell onto the structure. Taking measurements during the 1985 survey was nearly impossible. Only the diameter could be determined at 4.00 m. The poles were placed close together and were covered with smaller poles and large pieces of Douglas fir bark. These poles averaged 6 to 10 cm. in diameter.

In 1974 Carl Davis reported this site to the Statewide Archaeological Survey, University of Montana. At that time he reported that there was one standing wickiup and the remains of another. During the 1985 survey, the remains of the other wickiup could not be located. Davis reported that the standing wickiup measured 12' in diameter, 7'6" high from the ground to where the poles interlock and from the inside measured from the floor to the apex was 4'5". Davis could not locate the hearth. If one existed, the forest duff had hidden it.

Hell Roaring Wickiup 24 BE 446

This wickiup is situated on the northern slopes of the Centennial Mountains at an elevation of approximately 6500' a.s.l. The Continental Divide is about two miles to the south. Geology consists of uplifted limestone mountains with alluvial and colluvial deposits, with mass slumping of unconsolidated material causing potholes and rugged terrain. Vegetation is predominantly a dense stand of lodge pole and white bark pine. This wickiup is situated within a small open meadow surrounded by forest. Within close proximity 15 m. south of the wickiup there is a pothole pond containing water.

This wickiup (Figure 5) was once taller and now is in poor condition. The structure stands 1.60 m. high. North to south it measures 2.20 m. and east to west at 3.00 m. The structure's interior has an opening now large enough for a single person to sit within it. The interior measures from north to south at 1.20 m. by east to west at 1.70 m. There is a southerly opening for a door facing a game trail at 2.80 m. to the south. Approximately 26 large pieces of dead fallen timber, branches and large pieces of bark enclose the exterior. Smaller wood scraps were used as space fillers in the structures base. The ground cover was too dense for finding artifacts.

Within the Tendoy Mountains the Wickiup Cave site is at 7400' a.s.l. on a north facing slope about 200' above Big Sheep Creek. This wickiup was constructed by Native Americans within a dry limestone rockshelter which has provided excellent preservation (Figure 6). This sheltered site is hidden from view by a mature stand of Douglas fir forest. The best description on this wickiup is by Carl Davis 1974 and is as follows:

The wickiup is located in the southwestern corner of the cave. The structure is built of timbers, shorter sticks, pine boughs, and rocks. It relies for support on a 23-ft. long pole that is braced against several boulders on the back wall of the cave. The other end of the brace pole rests, together with a second pole, in the crotch of a forked pole, providing a tri-podal base for the structure. Fifteen main poles, consistently 17 ft. in length and between 3 and 6 in. in diameter, were added to form a conical structure interlocking at the apex. An additional seventeen poles of varying shapes and sizes provide more support and a covering for the structure. A thatchwork of smaller branches and pine boughs, part of which is still intact, was woven among the pole. Many of the poles have burned ends, probably indicating that the poles were gathered by burning rather than by cutting. The diameter of the wickiup is 17 ft. Interior height is 10 ft. Though the structure has been modified somewhat by age and modern visitors, it is still very well-preserved.

Around the exterior base of the wickiup are the remains of a curvilinear rock wall. Although sections of this wall have fallen, where it is still in place it stands consistently 2 ft. high. While the rock wall circumscribes only a 4 ft. portion of the wickiup's base at present, the scattered rocks around the base suggest that the wall originally encircled the entire wickiup. Although the north portion of the stone wall is now missing, a 1965 photograph of the site shows that the wall was in place at that time. Thus a break in the wall on the structure's north side is not a doorway as it might now seem. The doorway is instead a well-defined, inverted V-shaped gap on the east side of the wickiup, 6 1/2 ft. high at the apex; it is also marked by a break in the stone wall. Apparently the rock wall served as a base for the thatchwork covering of the structure (Davis 1974:297-299).

It is somewhat unfortunate that artifact collectors have looted this site. There is no absolute date for this site (Davis 1974:299). However, the artifacts in possession of artifact collectors consisting of metal items, stone tools, bone owls, bone tubular beads, fire-hardened wood items, arrow shafts, sinew, pottery sherds, pliable leather and the lodge itself suggests that the site dates during the Historic Period dating between 1830 and 1870 (Davis 1974:299).

Conover Wickiup 24 BE 857

This high elevation site is situated at 8,620' a.s.l. on a southwest facing slope within the Blacktail Mountains. This habitation is within a stand of limber pine forest. This site was first described in 1978 as a roughly conical structure of piled logs, about 25' wide at the base, and stands 5' high at the interlocking junction with some logs projecting above the junction. The logs were checked for evidence of sawing and cutting marks, and none were observed. Some of the logs had been burnt by fire. No artifacts were found and the water source was not mentioned. Red squirrels have utilized the wickiup as a coniferous cone cache. This site needs further investigation and description.

Two Conical Timber Lodges 24 BE 1205

These two wickiups are situated on a mountain ridge saddle between two higher mountain tops. Geology is of uplifted limestone bedrock overlain with alluvial gravel deposits on the ridges and slopes. These alluvial deposits contain waterworn cobbles of quartzite, rhyolite, basalt chert and chalcedonys. Stone tool manufacturing activities are present.

Vegetation on the west facing slope is predominantly limber pine mixed with Douglas fir. The exposed ridge area is barren of trees and is covered with grasses, forbs and sedges. The two collapsed wickiups are situated on the edge of the forest and grassland. Describing these structures are impossible because of their poor state of preservation.

The collapsed wickiups are situated side by side (Figure 7). The southern wickiup has collapsed to ground level, whereas the northern structure stands about one meter high. Diameters for both structures averaged 4.50 to 5.00 meters. Hearths with fire cracked rocks are present within each structure. Two obsidian point fragments of the Elko series were found within 52 m. northeast of the structures. This is a multi-component site, used many times during the prehistoric and early historic periods.

Three Wickiups 24 BE 1211

This site is situated on the eastern facing slope of the Tendoy Mountains at an elevation of 7680' a.s.l. Geology consists of uplifted limestone mountains with alluvial and colluvial deposits on the slopes. Vegetation is predominantly a dense stand of Douglas fir forest and all three wickiups are within the fir stand. At 40 m. to the north there is a montane meadow of grasses and sagebrush. A spring is within 90 to 120 m. northeast and downslope of the wickiups.

All three wickiups are now in poor condition and are short and squat, because where the wood comes in contact with the moist ground it gradually rots (See Figure 8). At one time, all three structures must have stood taller when they were originally constructed. This site appears to have been reused several times.

Locally available wind fallen Douglas fir poles 10 to 20 cm. in diameter were used for the superstructure to support an exterior covering of additional untrimmed poles, partially deteriorated log slabs and bark. There were no observed saw or axe marks on the wood. Red squirrels have used the three wickiups for coniferous cone storage caches, massing cone scales to form middens. The forest duff was too thick for finding artifacts. Some wood in all three wickiups show signs of having been burnt in the past, probably prior to lodge construction.

Present day, July 1985 measurements of these structures are as follows:

	Height	Diameter
1	1.20 meters	4.00 m.
2	1.50 m.	4.00 m.
3	1.00 m.	3.50 m.

Of the nine wickiup sites, stone artifacts were found at four sites and one site, 34 85 401, produced perishable organic items, historic metal parts and stone tools. Artifacts at the other four sites may be present, however, this has yet to be demonstrated.

Wickiup Inferences

In the Butte District of southwestern Montana, the surviving conical timber dwellings are situated in the high mountainous country between 7400' and 8705' above sea level (a.s.l.). These habitations were constructed of the locally available forest materials consisting of deadfall poles and branches covered with strips of partially decomposed wood and bark to face the poles and provide a secure wind and water repellent shelter.

Wickiup habitations existing between 7400' to 7950' were built of Douglas fir or lodge pole pine or a mixture of the two woods. One wickiup, 24 BE 446, situated at 7500' a.s.l. was built of a mixture of Douglas fir and white bark pine. The two wickiups situated at the highest elevations of 8620' and 8705' a.s.l. were constructed of limber pine. It appears that any forest material available was good enough for the construction of the conical timber lodge.

Proximity to water appears to have been an important resource to the Native American inhabitants of these wickiups. Five wickiups are situated within close proximity to water between 18 to 45 meters. Three wickiups at site 24 BE 1211 are within 90 to 120 meters of a spring, and the two wickiups at 8705' a.s.l., 24 BE 1205 are the furthest distance from a spring source located some 457 meters away and downslope. Late springtime snowpacks may have been utilized by Native Americans living at such high elevation sites.

Of the nine wickiup sites, stone artifacts were found at four sites and one site, 24 BE 601, produced perishable organic items, historic metal parts and stone tools. Artifacts at the other four sites may be present, however, this has yet to be demonstrated.

Entrance orientation at these nine sites could only be determined at five individual wickiups. Three wickiups had an entrance facing the northeast. One wickiup had an entranceway facing the south. The other seven wickiups were too collapsed and impossible to determine where the entranceway was situated.

The hearth feature is the location where the open domestic fire was situated and is identified by soil discoloration and the presence of ash, charcoal and fire cracked rocks. Hearths were observed at four sites and a hearth was found within both wickiups at 24 BE 1205. Interior hearths are present at 24 MA 601 and 602. And, an exterior hearth was once likely present at 24 BE 601. Hearths were not observable at the other sites because of dense forest duff covering the ground. Chances are, hearths exist with all of the reported wickiup sites.

In conclusion all of the wickiup sites in southwestern Montana have potential to produce archaeological data and some sites still possess distinctive habitation characteristics. Further photographic documentation and site descriptions are needed. The following section provides management recommendations for each wickiup site.

Management Recommendations

Garden Creek Wickiups 24 MA 81 and 601

24 MA 81 was collapsed but discernible in 1974. In 1985 this same location was examined and no evidence of this wickiup remains, and no photographs are known to exist. During the 1985 survey, butchered elk long bones, stone tools and debitage were observed in close proximity to where this wickiup used to stand. Buried cultural deposits will likely be found with subsurface testing. It is recommended that 24 MA 81 is eligible to the National Register under criteria D.

Site 24 MA 601 is reported to be within 30 feet of 24 MA 81. This standing wickiup is the best example of all the wickiups mentioned in this report and is in excellent condition. This structure has been adequately photographed in black and white, and with colored and slide films. A two foot long steel rebar has been placed to the outside and south of this structure. A lodgepole jacklegged fence should be built around this wickiup to protect it from grazing cattle. Also, an S-53 antiquity sign should be posted. This site is recommended to the National Register under criterias C and D.

Cottonwood Creek Wickiup 24 MA 602

This structure receives frequent public visitation during the summer months, and the placement of two S-53 antiquity signs at this site is suggested. This wickiup is directly next to a two track road and it requires little effort to walk to it. In 1975, BLM constructed a lodgepole/jacklegged fence around the wickiup so as to provide protection for this feature.

This fence has protected this decomposing feature from logging activity and grazing cattle. Photographs in black and white and colored slide film have adequately documented this feature. A two foot long steel rebar was placed below surface within the entrance of the wickiup and covered with forest duff. This site is eligible to the National Register under criterias C and D.

Pass Creek Divide Wickiup 24 BE 70

This wickiup receives a few public visits annually. However, during the winter of 1984-85, three tall young Douglas fir trees fell onto the wickiup and collapsed it. This feature with the trees on it was photographed in black and white, color slide and print films. A two foot long steel rebar was placed within the entrance below surface and covered with forest duff. This wickiup is eligible to the National Register under criterias C and D.

Hell Roaring Wickiup 24 BE 446

The Hell Roaring wickiup was first reported by the author in 1977. At the time of discovery on the north forested slopes of the Centennial Mountains the exact location of this site on the map was in question. In 1985, the site was searched for at the reported location according to where a second party had thought the site to be located. To date, this site's location has been only theoretically determined and noted on the site form and needs to be relocated.

Color slides were taken of this feature at the time of discovery. Additional photography is recommended. The first and last time this wickiup was photographed was during the summer of 1977. A steel rebar datum should be placed within and below surface in the wickiup.

The snowpack in this country is heavy and the survival rate of this feature is limited before it totally collapses. Based on the information on hand, this wickiup is eligible to the National Register under criterias C and D.

Wickiup Cave 24 BE 601

Wickiup Cave receives the highest annual site visitation next to the Cottonwood Creek wickiup 24 MA 601. The foot trail to this site shows heavy use and this site has been throughly looted and potholed by artifact collectors. The public has defaced the logs in the wickiup by carving names and dates into the wood. Some wood in the wickiup was removed by the public to build a campfire. Litter within the site area was collected in 1985. Photographs are abundant for this site in the files dating back to 1977. Using these 1977 photographs and comparing them with the structure in 1985, additional vandalizing took place where rocks around the base of the wickiup were removed.

The only recommendation to date would be to hang two S-53 antiquity signs in the area of the site. Since this site has been dug up and robbed of buried cultural materials all that remains is the wickiup. This structure alone is eligible to the National Register under criteria C.

Conover Wickiup 24 BE 857

This site has not been visited by BLM archaeologists since it was first reported in 1978. The only photographs on file are two colored slides. Additional photography is needed. Also, a steel rebar datum should be placed within this wickiup since it has collapsed and within the near future it will decompose out of sight. Additional site and feature description is needed. Based on the information on file, this site is recommended to the National Register under criteria C and D.

Two Conical Timber Lodges 24 BE 1205

This lodge site was first reported during the 1985 field season. Each feature needs a steel rebar datum set within each collapsed wickiup feature. Several perspectives of black and white and colored slide photographs were taken of this site.

Oil and gas exploration threatens this site. During the summer of 1985, seismic vehicles drove throughout the area over the surface lithic scatter, nearly missing the two collapsed wickiup lodges. A future exploration access road is planned to be placed on the mountain ridge that would bisect the site and threaten the site's integrity. Avoidance is recommended. This site is eligible to the National Register under criterias C and D.

This site was recorded for the first time during the 1985 field season and adequately photographed in black and white and in color slide films. Two steel rebar datums were set in close proximity to these collapsed wickiups. To date these features are beyond preservation and will rapidly decompose in the near future. This site receives very low to no site visitation. One day, the spring may be developed and an archaeologist should be on location during construction because artifacts will likely to be uncovered. Based on the present information on hand this site is eligible to the National Register under criterias C and D.

At present, we would like to make one general recommendation regarding the protection of all wickiup sites within the Butte District. All wickiup sites should be avoided from impact. This recommendation involves those site areas which apparently are the loci of infrequent use by loggers and mineral exploration companies, and avoidance measures are preferred. It is recognized that the purpose of this report is not to offer proposals pertaining to further archaeological research, however, it is nevertheless felt that BLM should be aware that the majority of the wickiup sites merit subsurface testing before they are further destroyed by fire or vandalism.

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Table 1. Types of Photographic Mediums Used at the Following Sites

Site Number	Site Name	Photographed Sites		
		Black and White	Colored Slides	Colored Print
24 MA 81	Garden Creek Wickiup No. 2	N/A	N/A	N/A
24 MA 601	Garden Creek Wickiup No. 1	X	X	
24 MA 602	Cottonwood Creek Wickiup	X	X	
24 BE 70	Pass Creek Divide Wickiup	X		X
24 BE 446	Hell Roaring Wickiup	X	X	
24 BE 601	Wickiup Cave	X	X	
24 BE 857	Conover Wickiup		X	
24 BE 1205	Two Conical Timber Lodges	X	X	
24 BE 1211	Three Wickiups	X	X	

TABLE 2

DATA MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE

<u>Site Name and Number</u>		<u>Eleva- tion A.S.L.</u>	<u>Type of Wood Used In Wicki- up Construct- tion</u>	<u>Number of Wicki- ups at Each Site Location</u>	<u>Water Source</u>	<u>Distance to Water in Meters</u>	<u>Arti- facts</u>	<u>Entrance Locations</u>	<u>Hearths Present</u>	<u>Steel Datum Present</u>
Garden Creek Wickiup No. 2 24 MA 81	1	7460'	Perhaps Douglas fir	One	Spring	40+m.	Yes	?	?	No
Garden Creek Wickiup No. 1 24 MA 601	2	7460'	Douglas fir	One	Spring	45 m.	Yes	North- east	Interior	Yes
Cottonwood Creek Wickiup 24 MA 602	3	7950'	Douglas fir	One	Spring	18 m.	Yes	North- east	Interior	Yes
24 BE 70	4	7600'	Douglas fir	One	Creek	36 m.	?	NE	?	Yes
24 BE 446	5	7500'	White Bark Pine and Douglas fir	One	Pot Hole Pond	12 m.	?	South	?	No
24 BE 601	6	7400'	Lodge Pole Pine Douglas fir	One	Creek	200+m.	Yes	NW	Exterior	No
24 BE 857	7	8620'	Limber Pine	One	Undeter- mined	?	?	?	?	No
24 BE 1205	8	8705'	Limber Pine	Two	Spring	457 m.	Yes	?	Interior in both	No
24 BE 1211	9	7680'	Douglas fir	Three	Spring	90-120 m.	?	?	?	Yes

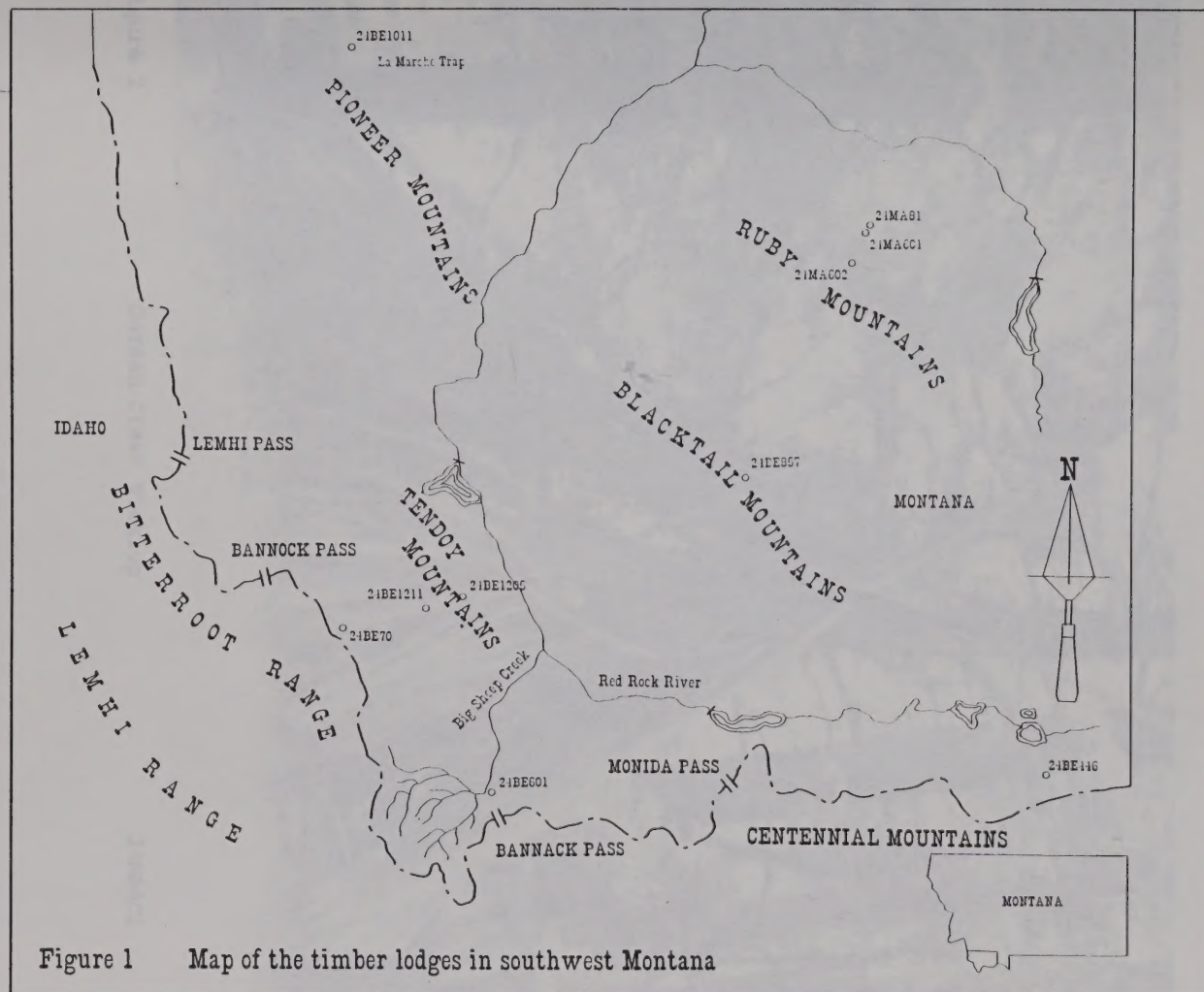




Figure 2

Garden Creek Wickiup

24MA601



Figure 3 Cottonwood Creek Wickiup 24MA602

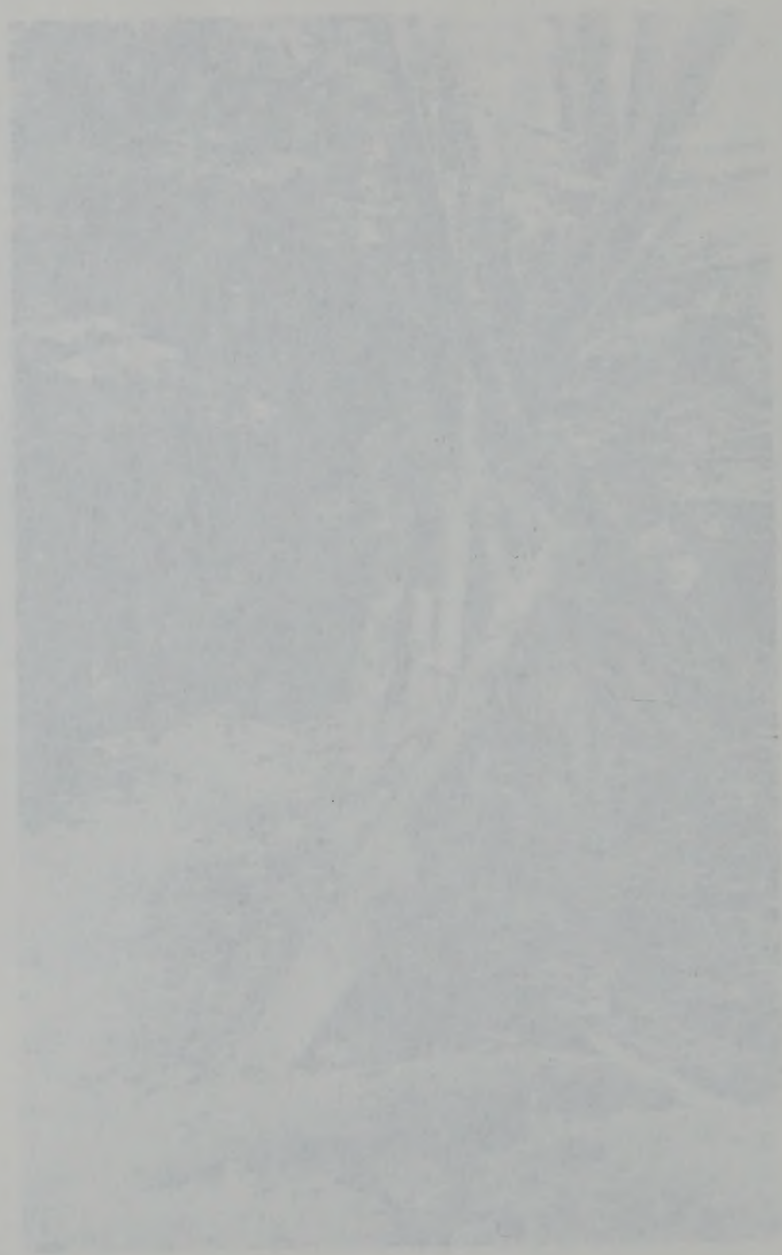


Figure 1. The proposed Great Wall of China.



Figure 4 Pass Creeek Divide Wickiup 24BE70



Figure 5

Hell Roaring Wickiup

24BE446

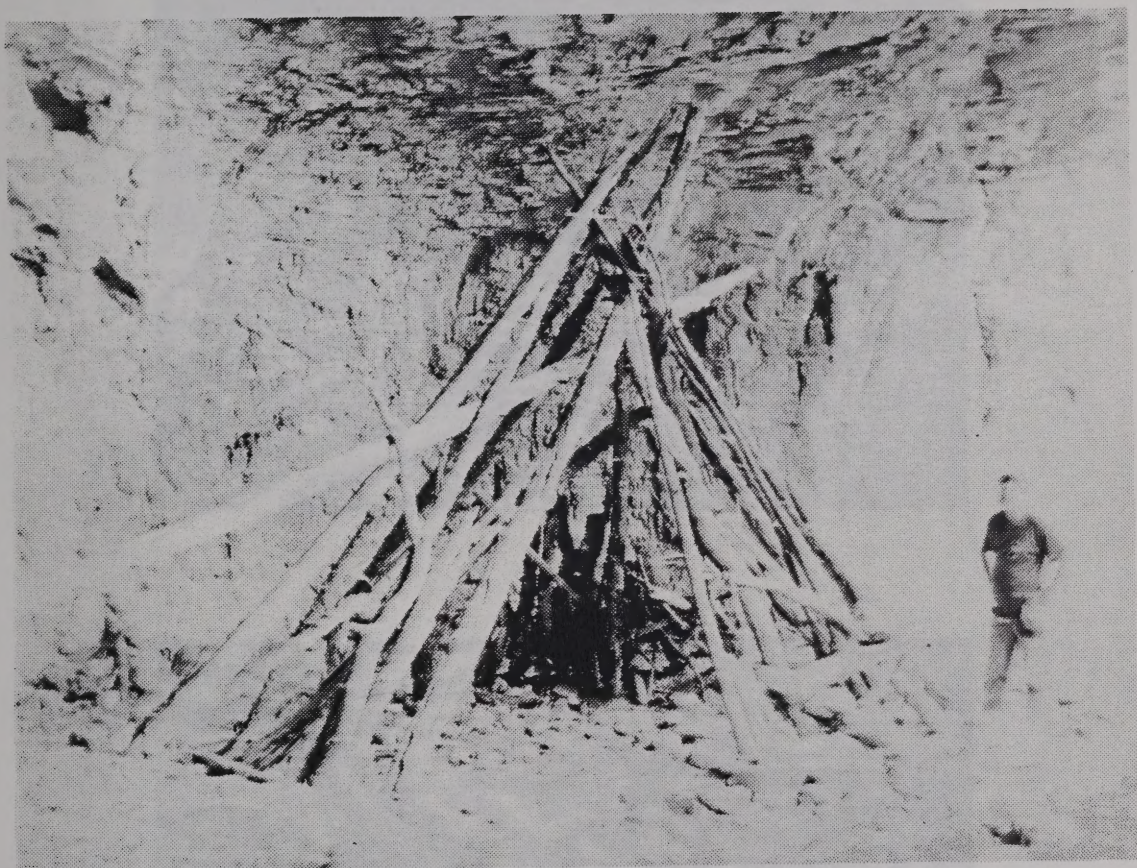


Figure 6

Wickiup Cave

24BE601

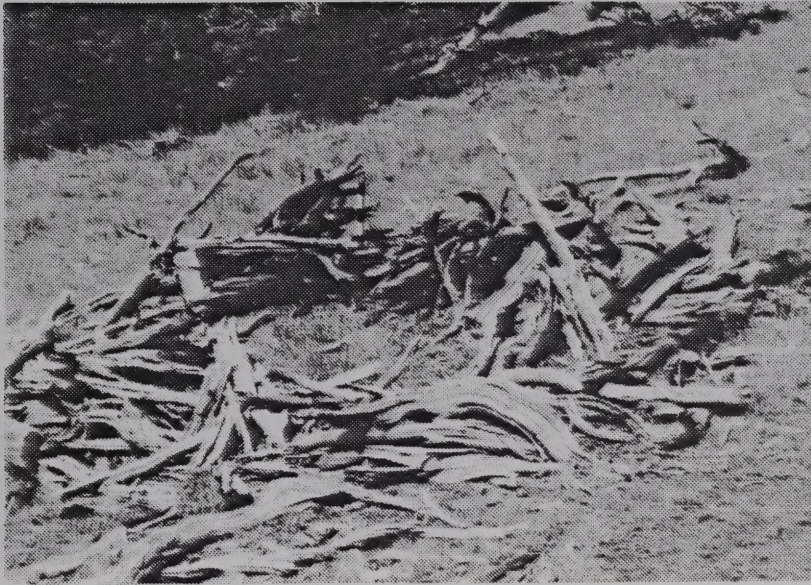


Figure 7 Two Conical Timber Lodges 24BE1205



Figure 8

Three Wickiups
(Only Two Visible in Photograph)

24BE1211

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